

PRESIDENT BEGINS HIS SECOND TERM

Roosevelt Takes Oath Before Immense Audience.

Solemnity Marks Event.

Multitude Awaits Chief Executive Repeats Binding Words—Twenty-One Guns Boom Salute—Fairbanks Is Inducted.

Washington, D. C., March 4.—"I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of president of the United States, and, to the best of my ability, protect, preserve and defend the constitution of the United States." With these words Theodore Roosevelt, president of the United States for the past three years, was Saturday inaugurated for another term to the highest office which it is the privilege of an American citizen to attain.

Chief Justice Fuller, with all the solemnity of the three other occasions of like character in which he has figured during his career, administered the oath to the president. This was the fourth and last instance in which the chief justice is to be the second figure of importance. Hardly had the president finished his inaugural address and disappeared within the capitol building than the hush which had fallen upon the spectators when he raised his hand preparatory to taking the oath was broken by the deafening roar of 21 guns in official salute to the executive, just entering upon his second term as president.

Interest at Its Height. During the hours intervening between the gathering of the crowd and the



Theodore Roosevelt.

ceremony there was no letting down of the tension of interest. The passing of a uniformed horseman was sufficient to call forth cheers, although in some sections the multitude showed signs of restlessness. This was true particularly on the outskirts of the throng where, pressed by constantly arriving recruits, many struggled to get nearer to the point of interest. The effect upon the densely packed multitude was a continuous surging backward and forward—a turbulent sea of humanity.

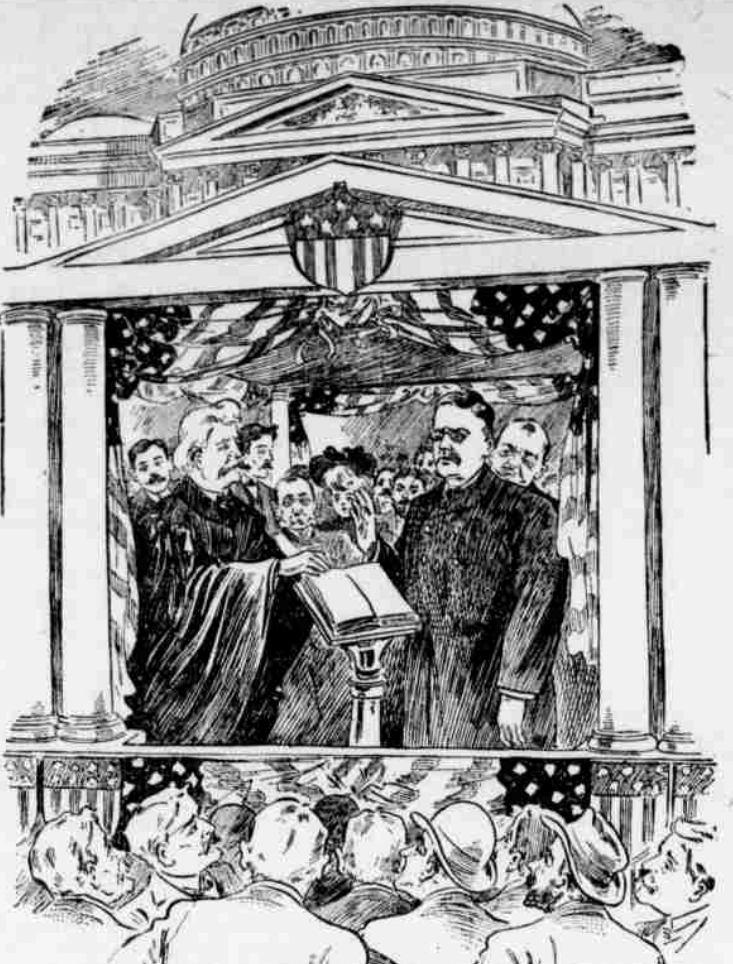
The rendezvousing of the troops, committees and civic societies entertained the crowd throughout the long wait incident to the schedule. The various organizations arriving by different routes passed into the narrow defiles which the police kept open, the brilliant uniforms of the troops, the bright sashes of the committees and the rich caparisoning of the horses lending themselves to a kaleidoscopic, panoramic effect. Cheers upon cheers greeted the constantly shifting picture.

As rapidly as the troops arrived they took the positions assigned them. The military escort stretched far to the left and consisted of all branches of the service—horse, foot and artillery. To the right were grouped division after division of state troops, and in different places of honor the other organizations took their stand to await the signal to move.

The movements of the gathering troops and organizations were not all directed in its front preparations were in progress for the inauguration itself. The monster stand, in the form of an open amphitheater, accommodating 7,000 persons, had been erected on a line with the rotunda of the capitol and there the decorations were engaged in arranging for the ceremony and ushers busied themselves learning the sections to be assigned to the various officials and distinguished guests.

Notables Begin to Arrive. Shortly after noon, just following the induction into office of Vice President Fairbanks, the monster stand, decorated with plants, flowers, flags and bunting, began to fill with the people who had just finished witnessing the ceremonies in the senate chamber, and scarcely a half hour passed before this coign of vantage was filled to overflowing. Added to the color afforded by the plants and bunting were the brilliant costumes of the women, and these put on a touch of variety which rivaled the occasion of four years ago. Every ledge about the capitol and the windows were filled to the point of overflowing with their human burdens, and long before the official party appeared the streets were jammed as far as the eye could reach.

Several minutes before one o'clock an extra loud burst of cheers from the multitude just in front of the main capitol door called the attention from the brilliant parade of uniforms in the street to the official party, which had just come through the main door. "The president, there he is," and similar cries came from the assembled popu-



PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT TAKING THE OATH OF OFFICE.

lace, but the nation's chief was not to come for some moments.

A hush was noticeable in the crowd. The official entrance was dramatic. All except those who were participating in the ceremony were seated. When the justices of the supreme court, with the exception of Chief Justice Fuller, emerged from between the Corinthian pillars and marched down the sloping carpeted aisle to their station they were greeted with applause. The justices wore their robes and skull-caps. Then came the members of the diplomatic corps, in their gorgeous uniforms, and they evoked thunderous applause. Led by Count Cassini, the Russian ambassador and dean of the corps, and followed by the others in order of precedence, they took seats on the right of the stand. Strolling in after them came members of the cabinet, senators and representatives in congress.

Hush as President Comes. Following on the heels of the official party came Mrs. Roosevelt and a party of friends; then, but a moment later, the new vice president, Mr. Fairbanks, and his escort arrived and were greeted by tremendous bursts of applause. As soon as Vice President Fairbanks seated himself the cheers ceased, the military presented arms, every hat in the committee came off and the great ocean of people set up a perfect roar of cheers, fairly shouting itself hoarse.

Quick as a flash every sound was still and President Roosevelt, quiet and composed of demeanor, came from between the gigantic pillars, escorted by Chief Justice Fuller. A random burst of cheers came from the front of the crowd as with measured tread, in harmony with the dignified step of the chief justice, the president advanced in state down the long aisle of distinguished guests. By this time all were standing and nothing could be heard above the roar of thunderous welcome. Immediately following came, arm in arm, the members of the committee on arrangements. As the president passed down the aisle he bowed his head and with characteristic sweep of his hat bowed in acknowledgment of the salutations from the stand and the ovation from the people.

The man of the hour was before the most representative gathering that had ever assembled to greet the chief executive of the nation upon a like occasion.



Charles W. Fairbanks.

President Roosevelt's manner was not that of a man upon whose head fell the great responsibilities of a nation's care. Three years of experience as chief executive had changed this man as much as did Lincoln's liberation of the black man change that great statesman. While he waited for the applause to die out he stood in triumph, with no show of vanity, with no evidences of political enmity, apparently no memories of the campaign gone by, and nothing more disconcerting than a huge gathering of loyal Americans.

Oath Is Administered. Chief Justice Fuller stepped to the front of the pavilion constructed especially for the use of the president during the ceremonies, and his clerk came forward bearing a Bible. A hush, followed by absolute silence, fell over the crowd, which but a moment before was cheering itself hoarse. President Roosevelt raised his right hand and took the oath which binds him in supporting the laws and constitution of the

United States, with great reverence and amid deep silence. So great was the awe of the assembled multitude that not the semblance of a demonstration followed. Then the president began his inaugural address, and as soon as he had finished and disappeared within the capitol the signal was flashed to the navy yard and the salute of 21 guns told the end of the ceremonies and the initial step of the president's entrance into his second term of office.

Fairbanks Is Inaugurated. Second only in importance to the inauguration of the president, on the cal-

endar of events for the day, was the induction of Senator Fairbanks, of Indiana, into the office of the vice president of the United States in the senate chamber. The ceremony was brief and simple to the extent of being severe. Immediately following the address and oath of Vice President Fairbanks came the final adjournment of the Fifty-eighth congress and the beginning of the special session.



Chief Justice Fuller.

Many other events, such as the swearing in of almost a third membership of the senate and various routine duties, which were in themselves of great importance, were thrust into the background by the impressive ceremonies which preceded. "Solemn and yet brief" is the way the taking of the oath impressed the spectators. It consisted of a promise, made with uplifted hand and bowed head, to perform the duties of the office and to support and defend the constitution of the United States. This was the oath of office, and it was administered by Senator Frye as president pro tempore of the senate. The two officials stood confronting each other on the elevated platform on which rests the desk of the presiding officer of the senate, practically on the same spot on which all the incoming vice presidents for the past 50 years have stood.

Regarding the notables who were present at the ceremony in the senate, practically the same personages were seen at this event as were present about an hour later at the inauguration of the president. Every niche and cranny in the gallery was filled with people. That section which is generally used privately by the senators was turned over to the executive party and directly opposite that quarter newspaper men were busily engaged portraying the scenes about them. Outside of these two quarters of the gallery persons holding special tickets were seated.

Shortly before 12 the special guests began to arrive. The president was seated in a big red leather chair immediately in front of the desk of the presiding officer and was an interesting spectator of the ceremony in which he himself had participated four years ago. The induction ceremony did not consume more than two minutes of time and was administered by Mr. Frye, presiding officer of the senate. With the last positive thump of the gavel upon the desk Senator Frye relinquished his position as president pro tempore by announcing the end of that body. Taking a seat to one side Mr. Fairbanks took his place and began his inaugural address. This was followed by the prayer of Dr. Edward Everett Hale. Then the organization of the senate was completed, the oath in each case being administered by Mr. Fairbanks. Immediately upon the adjournment the guests began to file out of the gallery and preparations were begun for the inauguration of the president.

Definition of Duty. A small boy went to Sunday school when he went home his mother asked him what the lesson was about. "Faith," says the boy. "What's that?" his mother asked. "Believe in what you've got every reason to suppose isn't so," the boy replied. "And then," he afterward remarks, "there was some talk about duty, too." "What's duty?" his mother asked him. "Oh, duty," he replied, "is any old thing that you have got to do when you want to play baseball."—Chicago Chronicle.

Ask and Answer. "What are college yells good for, anyway?" asked the pessimistic person. "Oh, answered the self-made cynic, "they are useful in training the voice for pleading with Texas steers on a western ranch after the graduation act."—Chicago Daily News.

The Joy of Memory. As memory scans the past, the things that stand out are the hours when, under an inspiration of god-like emotion, we took a stand for what is highest and best and cast every sordid consideration to the winds.—Indianapolis Star.

OUR DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

CAUSE FOR THANKFULNESS

He Says We Have Obligations Both to Ourselves and to the World and Can Shirk Neither.

Washington, March 4.—The following is the text of President Roosevelt's inaugural address:

My Fellow Citizens: No people on earth have more cause to be thankful than ours, and this is said reverently, in no spirit of boastfulness in our own strength, but with gratitude to the Giver of Good Who has blessed us with the conditions which have enabled us to achieve so large a measure of well being and of happiness. To us as a people it has been granted to lay the foundation of our national life in a new continent. We are the heirs of the ages, and yet we have had to pay few of the penalties which in old countries are exacted by the dead hand of a bygone civilization. We have not been obliged to fight for our existence against any alien race; and yet our life has called for the vigor and effort without which the manlier and harder virtues wither away. Under such conditions it would be our own fault if we failed; and the success which we have had in the past, the success which we confidently believe the future will bring, should cause in us no feeling of vain glory, but rather a deep and abiding realization of all which life has offered us; a full acknowledgment of the responsibility which is ours; and a fixed determination to show that under a free government a mighty people can thrive best, alike as regards the things of the body and the things of the soul.

Much has been given to us, and much will rightfully be expected from us. We have duties to others and duties to ourselves; and we can shirk neither. We have become a great nation, forced by the fact of its greatness into relations with the other nations of the earth; and we must behave as befits a people with such responsibilities. Toward all other nations, large and small, our attitude must be one of cordial and sincere friendship. We must show not only in our words, but in our deeds that we are earnestly desirous of securing their good will by acting toward them in a spirit of just and generous recognition of all their rights. But justice and generosity in a nation, as in an individual, count most when shown not by the weak, but by the strong. While ever careful to refrain from wronging others, we must be no less insistent that we are not wronged ourselves. We wish peace; but we wish the peace of justice, the peace of righteousness. We wish it because we think it is right, and not because we are afraid. No weak nation that acts manfully and justly should ever have cause to fear us, and no strong power should ever be able to single us out as a subject for insolent aggression.

Our relations with the other powers of the world are important; but still more important are our relations among ourselves. Such growth in wealth, in population and in powers as this nation has seen during the century and a quarter of its national life is inevitably accompanied by a like growth in the problems which are ever before every nation that rises to greatness. Power invariably means both responsibility and danger. Our forefathers faced certain perils which we have outgrown. We now face other perils the very existence of which it was impossible that they should foresee. Modern life is both complex and intense, and the tremendous changes wrought by the extraordinary industrial development of the last half century are felt in every fiber of our social and political being.

The conditions which have told for our marvelous material well-being, which have developed to a very high degree our energy, self-reliance and individual initiative, have also brought the care and anxiety inseparable from the accumulation of great wealth in industrial centers. Upon the success of our experiment much depends; not only as regards our own welfare, but as regards the welfare of mankind. If we fail, the cause of free self-government throughout the world will rock to its foundations; and therefore, our responsibility is heavy, to ourselves, to the world as it is to-day, and to the generations yet unborn.

Yet, after all, though the problems are new, though the tasks set before us differ from the tasks set before our fathers who founded and preserved this republic, the spirit in which these tasks must be undertaken and these problems faced, if our duty is to be well done, remains essentially unchanged. We know that the government is difficult. We know that no people needs such high traits of character as that people which seeks to govern its affairs aright through the freely expressed will of the free men who compose it. But we have faith that we shall not prove false to the memories of the men of the mighty past. They did their work, they left us the splendid heritage we now enjoy.

Cut by Revolving Knife. Frank Volavka, aged 16, an employee of the St. Louis Cordage Co., was caught in a cog-wheel and lifted onto a revolving knife, which cut a deep gash in his abdomen. He will probably die.

A "Washer" Mashed. King Norton was fined \$50 for "mashing" by Judge Tracy in St. Louis. Norton gave notice of appeal. He says a "red-headed man" was the culprit.

Mad Dog Seize at Monroe City. Monroe City is in the throes of a mad dog scare, and all the canines in town are muzzled, in accordance with an order of the board of aldermen.

Carpenter Found Dead. The dead body of James McGrath, a carpenter, was found in his room in St. Louis. He had been dead 24 hours, and rats had gnawed the body.

Youthful Bird Hunter Killed. Walter Freudenenthal, aged 13, was shot and killed with a cat rifle while hunting birds with several companions at Florissant, St. Louis county.

Shock Was Too Much. Mrs. Marie Hoffman, of St. Louis, aged 64 years, was so seriously shocked by an attack of a vicious dog that she fell unconscious and died.

Ended Her Earthly Career. Despondent because her little confectionary store failed to be profitable, Mrs. Anna Ames, of St. Louis, shot herself through the heart.

Pikers Hold a Banquet. The Pike county colony in St. Louis held its tenth annual banquet with upwards of 150 pikers present, besides several invited guests.

Acquitted of Murder Charge. Ezra Thomas, charged with the murder of James Stapleton at Climax Springs, was acquitted at Linn Creek.

MISSOURI STATE NEWS.

Society Girl's Demurrer Upheld.

Miss Ruby Fullerton will not have to pay a fine as a result of scorching over the highways of St. Louis county in her automobile at the alleged rate of 45 miles an hour. The last grand jury indicted her, but Judge McWhiney, of the Clayton circuit court, set their efforts at naught by sustaining a demurrer to the indictment. The demurrer was argued more than a month ago. Although the court did not hand down a written opinion, simply announcing from the bench that the demurrer would be sustained, the decision is a practical declaration that the automobile law as passed by the legislature is null and void, as the argument on the demurrer was based solely on its unconstitutionality.

Demented Man Wandered in Cold.

After losing his way and wandering in the snow and cold for three days and two nights, J. H. Morris, a patient in the St. Joseph asylum for the insane, reached his home at Trenton, where he now lies in a very dangerous condition. Both his feet were severely frozen and he has pneumonia, from which his recovery is said to be doubtful. Morris was sent to the asylum from Trenton as a county patient over a year ago. He was released on parole and sent home without an attendant. Instead of going to Trenton, however, he got off the train at Hickory, a small station six miles west. From there he wandered for two days and nights. One night he slept in a country church and another in a haystack.

Despondent Singer Wanted to Die.

Joseph Brennan, aged 34, a concert hall singer, attempted to end his life in a saloon, after he had failed to reach the high notes in a song he sought to sing for the pleasure of friends. He will probably recover from the effects of the carbolic acid he drank. Brennan has for several years been a popular entertainer in the concert halls. Recently he has noticed signs of huskiness in his high tenor voice, and the lack of encouragement he received from physicians made him very despondent over the fear that his voice was permanently gone.

Ice Wrecks Bridges.

Floating ice in the Kaw river completely wrecked the pile bridges of the Kansas City belt line and the Rock Island railroad. The material of these structures has been saved, but the railroads have not yet decided whether they will rebuild the pile bridges or hasten the construction of steel bridges. The Kansas City belt line now has no connection with the packing house district, and the Rock Island will have to use other roads to move freight from the west bottoms to Arrowdale.

Slayer of Two Assassinated.

Joseph Wilson, of Grabel, was assassinated while sitting in his house. The shot was fired through a window, the ball taking effect in his head, and he lived only about two minutes. Mr. Wilson killed Everett Gilleland in a pistol duel at Romance, December 24 last, in which affair Robert Lance, a bystander, was also killed. As yet there is no clew to the assassin.

St. Louis Merchant Dies.

Frederick H. Ingalls, a well-known St. Louis furniture dealer, died at his home in that city of chills of the liver. His death was quite sudden and a surprise to his friends, who thought he was nearly cured of the malady, from which he had suffered since last October.

Death of J. D. Stauer.

J. D. Stauer, aged 74, died at Warrensburg. He was born in the city of Prague, and when a youth took part in the revolution of 1848. After the defeat of the revolutionists he had to flee to America, where he had resided since.

Burglary in Daylight.

During the temporary absence of the family, burglars entered the residence of John A. Specht in daylight and stole jewelry to the value of \$800. They made a systematic search, ripping up carpets and forcing drawers.

Negro Slays Aged White Man.

Arch Baskin, a negro, drove a miner's pick into the brain of Frank Emmons, an aged white man, in the shadow of Joplin's police station. Emmons died. Baskin was captured and taken to Carthage for safekeeping.

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TEMPORARY AND PERMANENT LOSS.

"So the specialist said you'd have to give up smoking for awhile, eh?" "Yes, and he also said I'd have to give up \$15 for good."—Collier's Weekly.

What They Say.

It is not often in these busy times that people comment favorably upon things in general which appeal to them in a satisfactory way. We give thanks, too often, perfunctorily, not meaning what we say. This, however, was not the spirit in which the following letter was recently written to a ticket agent of the Rock Island System:

"Los Angeles, Calif., Jan. 7, 1905. "Dear Mr. —: We arrived here Saturday safely and enjoyed our trip very much on the Golden State Limited. All of our party voted this train the finest that they have ever traveled upon. The accommodations were first class in every respect—the Sleepers, the Observation Car, the Dining, the Buffet-smoker, with both and barbers could not have been improved upon. The entire train crew were gentlemanly and very obliging—doing all they could to make everybody enjoy themselves and feel at home. I shall try to get my friends and relatives to take this train when coming to California."

John Sebastian, passenger traffic manager, singles this out as one of the most commendatory letters that have been received in his office. The Golden State Limited is making its place among transcontinental limited trains.

According to Russian dispatches there are, at this time, more dead than the cigarette.—Chicago Chronicle.

Citronelle Chautauqua, March 2-29, 1905, in the Pines of Alabama.

The very best Chautauqua talent has been engaged for this assembly; an auditorium seating over 2,000 has been erected; there will be a golf tournament for the Fulford Cup, offered by C. E. Fulford, of Leeds, England, and other outdoor sports of minor importance will be indulged in. The climate of Citronelle, particularly during March, is ideal, and this is an opportunity for people residing in the Northern States to get away from the disagreeable March weather and attend the greatest Chautauqua ever held in the South. Low railroad rates have been authorized. For particulars, apply to your home agent or write Jno. M. Beall, G. P. A., M. & O. R. R., St. Louis, Mo., for a Chautauqua booklet and brochure on Citronelle.

We find no better feelings in others than we foster in ourselves.—Chicago Tribune.

Special Excursions to Southwest, Feb. 7 and 21, March 7 and 21, 1905, via Kansas City Southern Railway.

To Port Arthur, Beaumont, Tex.; Lake Charles, Galveston, Houston, San Antonio, Tex., and all other points on K. C. S. Ry., for tickets with 21 days limit and privilege of stopping off en route on both going and return trip.

For literature describing "The Land of Fulfillment" the country along the K. C. S. Ry. or for further information regarding these excursions, write to S. G. Warner, G. P. & T. A., K. C. S. Ry., Kansas City, Mo.

Hope is the one thing you can't bunko the average man out of.—Chicago Daily News.

A Winter Chautauqua in the Pines.

Commencing March 2nd, 1905, the greatest Chautauqua ever held in the South will assemble at Citronelle, Alabama. Low railroad rates have been arranged. For particulars and copy of programme and other literature, apply to your home agent, or Jno. M. Beall, G. P. A., M. & O. R. R., St. Louis, Mo.

Only the chosen few are fitted for success.—N. Y. Times.

To Cure a Cold in One Day Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 35c.

People who marry for money are sometimes divorced for love.—N. Y. Times.

Pino's Cure for Consumption is an infallible medicine for coughs and colds.—N. W. Samuel, Ocean Grove, N. J., Feb. 17, 1900.

Men who wait for reforms never lead progress.—The Commonwealth.

DO YOU COUGH DON'T DELAY TAKE KEMP'S BALSAM THE BEST COUGH CURE

It Cures Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Croup, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Asthma. A certain cure for Consumption in first stages, and sure relief in advanced cases. Use at once. You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Sold by dealers everywhere. Large bottles 25c and 50c. Sample free. Address KEMP'S BALSAM, LE ROY, N. Y.

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THE 150,000 Farmers from the United States who during the past seven years have gone to Canada, participate in this property.

The United States will soon become an importer of Wheat. Get a free home-sent or purchase a farm in Western Canada, and become one of those who will help produce it.

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